Bombay Gazette.

Volume 34. Wednesday, December 31, 1823. No. 1752.

Advertisement.

THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR requests the Company of the Officers of His Majesty's, and the Hon'ble Company's Military Civil and Marine Services to a Ball and Supper, tomorrow the 1st of January at nine o'Clock.

BRUCE SETON,
A. D. C.

Proclamation.

Bombay to wit. BY Virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that a Sessions of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, at the Court House in the Town Hall, in Bombay, on Wednesday the Seventh day of January next, at Eleven o'Clock in the forenoon, for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, and other Crimes and Misdemeanors, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the Places and Factories subordinate thereto, and dependent thereon; and also to enquire, hear and determine, in like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries. Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Trespasses, Wrongs and Oppressions had, done, and committed, by any of his Majesty's British subjects, in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon the said Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also that, at the same time and place will be holden, a Sessions of Admiralty for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Trespasses, Misdemeanors, and other crimes and offences, had, done, perpetrated or committed on the High-Seas.

And, I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time, and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court. Dated this 16th day of December in the Fourth year of the Reign of His Majesty King George IV.

G. F. HUGHES,
SHERIFF.

Notification.

THE want of a periodical Publication, which shall concentrate information of a COMMERCIAL nature, having been generally complained of, and the great advantages and utility of such a repository being obvious, the Editor of the Gazette has determined to supply the deficiency by issuing, every fortnight, a publication under the designation of the BOMBAY COMMERCIAL REGISTER. The first number to appear on Saturday the 14th February 1824, and to be continued every fortnight.

The Register will contain an authentic statement, of all Imports and Exports at the Port of Bombay and at Subordinates, so as to afford a correct view of the commerce of WESTERN INDIA,—of the imports and Exports at Bushire, Bussora and Mocha, and if practicable at Muscat,—a Price Current, if correct data be procurable for the formation of one,—the rates of Exchange, —the value of Government Paper, list of shipping, and any information which we may receive from our Commercial friends and contributors, upon whose cooperation and assistance in furnishing data, we rely, as essential to the success of our project. We the more confidently rely on that support as our labors, it is obvious, have rather popularity than profit in view.

We shall endeavour to compress the Statements within the compass of one sheet of the size of the Gazette paper. Price one Rupee.

N. B.—The Commercial Register will be furnished to Subscribers to the Gazette at half price.

Subscribers to the Bombay Commercial Register will be pleased to send their names to the Gazette Office.

Bombay, 10th Dec. 1823.

FOR SALE

AT the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON, CRAWFORD AND CO., Hodgson's Pale Ale, perfectly sound and well flavored at Rs. 60 per Hhd. cash. Also Pale Ale, in equally good condition, from Tickell's Brewery, at Rs. 40 per Hhd. cash.

Bombay, 31st Dec. 1823.

Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

On Saturday the 3d Proximo

THE FOLLOWING SUPERIOR ARTICLE.

AN assortment of fine Thread Lace of Breadths and a few Vetls.
A Do. of Ahmedabad Sarrias.
A Do. of English imitation do.
A Do. of Lahore Striped Shawls.
A Case of Fine (figured) white Musline Cummerbands——Several worked Muslin Gown Bodies and Mull Muslin Collars.

The remainder of the Invoice of Europe imitation Cashmer Shawls formerly advertized.

AN ASSORTMENT

of Fashionably made wearing apparel Striped Florentine Trowsers, Printed Waistcoats, Striped Nankeen Trowsers, White Dimity Trowsers, and Waistcoats, Frilled Cotton Shirts, and Several pieces of Red and White Checked, imitation Madras Handkerchiefs.

Bombay 31st Dec. 1823.

Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

On Saturday the 31st Proximo

IF NOT PREVIOUSLY DESPOSED OF

BY PRIVATE CONTRACT

A very Superior Finger, and Barrel

ORGAN.

BUILT by the Eminent House of Flight and Robson, on the Barrel are the following Tunes.

No. 1.—The 100th Psalm, 104th do. Bedford Sicilian, Portuguese, Surry, Evening Hymn, Haydens do.

No. 2.—Nightingale, Mozarts Grand Waltz, Waterloo March, Troubadours, Le Portrait Charmant, "Scots Wha ha" God Save the King, and Rule Britannia.

No. 3.—Hailstone Chorus, Ma... Works.

No. 4.—Ha...den's Military Sc...

Bombay 31st D...

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

On Monday the 5th January next

AT THE

WAREHOUSE

Formerly occupied by the late firm of

MESSRS. BOYCE AND Co.

ESSENCE PEPPERMINT, Eau-de-luce Sauces of Sorts, Pearl Barley, Oatmeal, Herrings several pieces of Bunt, a quantity of Plate Locks, Boots and Shoes, &c. &c.

At 12 o'Clock will be Sold a very superior Grey Arab Horse the property of an Officer leaving the Presidency, he has been broke as a charger by a European hand is rising 6 years old and engaged perfectly Sound.

Bombay 31st Dec. 1823.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

On Thursday the 29th of January next

AND FOLLOWING DAYS

THE

VALUABLE

HOUSEHOLD

Furniture

OF

G. C. Irwin Esqr.

AT HIS HOUSE IN RAMPART ROW

CONSISTING OF

A LARGE Quantity of Handsome Plate, Pictures, and Wines, China, English and foreign Glass, Chandeliers, Lamps Grecian & Globe, Beds, Couches, Chairs, Tables and Horses, &c. &c.

Catalogues are preparing.

Bombay, 31st Dec. 1823.

FOR SALE

AT THE

Godown

No 2

OF

Framjee Cowasjee

UNDER THE

ADMIRAL'S HOUSE.

AN Invoice of Glass Ware, comprising Lustres, Wall Shades, and a variety of Lamps, and handsome cut from the house of Spode and Co.

"TERMS CASH."

Bombay, 24th Dec. 1823.

Mr. Higgs.

Merchant.

BEGS to inform his Friends and the Public that he has just received a fresh Lot of fine Arab Horses per Bombay

Bombay 31st Dec. 1823.

Passage to England

THE TEAK SHIP

AURORA

513 TONS PER REGISTER

Percy Earl, Commander.

HAS excellent accommodations for Passengers, and will Sail for London on the 1st February next, her whole Cargo being engaged.

Apply to Captain EARL on board, or at the Office of Messrs. FORBES and Co.

Bombay 31st Dec. 1823.

For Passage to England

THE

SARAH

Captain Bowen

WILL SAIL POSETIVELY

On or before the 1st February

CARGO ALREADY ENGAGED

APPLY at FRAMJEE COWASJEE'S Office or to Captain BOWEN.

Bombay 31st Dec. 1823.

For Passage

TO

MADRAS AND CALCUTTA

THE FAST SAILING SHIP

BOMBAY MERCHANT

Capt. John Hill.

To Sail on or about the 10th of January next 1824

APPLY TO THE CAPTAIN

AT THE OFFICE OF

Messrs. Arratoon & Gregory Apcar

IN

RAMPART ROW No. 7.

Bombay 31st Dec. 1823.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 18th December 1823.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

MR. Pringle, Assistant Garrison Surgeon at Surat, is attached to the suite of the Commander in Chief from the 7th instant, during his Excellency's tour of inspection through Guzerat.

Bombay Castle, 22d Dec. 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in council is pleased to permit Captain H. A. Hervey, of the 7th Regt. Native Infantry, doing duty with the Invalid Battalion, to proceed to Malwan, and eventually to sea for a period of six months on his private concerns.

Bombay Castle, 25th Dec. 1823.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on sick Certificate for a period of three years from the date of their departure, viz

Lieutenant Col. W. Gleig, 1st Bat. 5th Regt.

Captain G. Tweedy, 1st Bat. 4 Regt.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council confirms an order by the Officer Commanding the Poona Division of the Army appointing Lieutenant Willoughby, Quarter master of Brigade at Poona, to act as Superintendant of Bazars at that station, during Captain Robertson's absence at the Presidency on sick Certificate.

The Governor in Council is pleased to grant Captain W. D. Robertson Superintendant of Bazars at Poona a furlough to sea for the recovery of his health for a period of twelve months from the date of his departure.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council

W. NEWNHAM,

Chief Sec to Govt.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

"——The feather of my pen drops balm around,
To soothe, yet tickle, while it heals the wound."

MR EDITOR,

I should apologize for requesting a space in your columns, but for the very natural desire of meeting your correspondent "an old Stager" on his own ground. *Singularly well acquainted* as he is with the sentiments of the society here; it would perhaps be presumption to hint to him, that a liberal critic would rather hesitate in com-

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

paring the choice of plays at Covent Garden, with that at the Amateur Bombay Theatre, – that a limited society of Gentlemen have not the full power of suiting their n[illegible] of performers to any prescribed Drama,— [illegible]at the most elegant productions of our Comic Muse, require a display of *feniale talent*, in imitating which, success would I fear be very problematical!! It was *mauvais ton*, as well as unnecessary, Mr. Editor, for the "old Stager" to inform us that "He was born and bred in a land of liberty." Our privileges of birth, admit of no dispute; but in the education of that "land of liberty," there are many schools; and I regret to say, your correspondent appears to be an *élève* of that class, from which *courtesy* has been unhappily excluded

I cannot but earnestly wish it may be understood, in the solemn sense in which I speak it, that I am swayed by no passion of malignity, or of spleen, nor prompted by any cause, to indulge a personality of reproof toward the individual, to whom my strictures may apply. On the contrary, my aim and my endeavour has been, to steer clear of those quicksands of hate and intemperance, by which too many Satirists have incautiously been overwhelmed: but that Satire, to work effect, must ever come home to the bosom as well as character of mankind, is so trite an observation, as precludes all necessity for enforcement. In fact, I have endeavoured to render full, clear, and intelligible my meaning to the "old Stager," eager to follow the advice of so high an authority as Swift, who, in his address to Posteri y observes. "The notes should be very large for that twenty miles from London, nobody understands hints, initial letters, or town facts, and passages; and in a few years, not even those who live in London." To conclude, I shall only add, that any attempt to please this society, has hitherto met with more liberal criticism, than the "old Stager" is pleased to give the efforts of the Bombay Amateurs; and that as he has (to use his own expression) been "long since shelved," by all means, Mr. Editor, on the shelf let him remain.

"And where two raging fires meet together,
They do consume the thing that feed their fury."
Shakespeare's Petruchio.

I remain Mr. Editor,
Your Obed. Servt.
A YOUNG STAGER,
Bombay, 29th Dec. 1823.

——nam satis est equi em mihi plaudere: ut audax
Contemptis aliis, explosa Arbuscula dixit.

HORACE SAT. X

MR. EDITOR.

It were but a turism to assert that among the amusements of civilized Society, a good play well acted presents the most grateful treat to a cultivated mind. With the lighter pastimes of "jest and youthful jollity," the Theatre combines the graver pleasures which are conveyed to the taste and imagination of intellectual beings by the reflection of the varied shades in the human character. Viewing the Drama in this light, as equally attractive to the young and to the old, in its varieties affording delight and instruction to the gay, and to the thoughtful, you may imagine, that it was with no slight concern that I observed an attack made upon the Corps Dramatique in your paper of last Wednesday by an "Old Stager" in consequence of which we are threatened with losing the aid which the present Amateurs have given to the principal (but by no means "the only") amusement the presidency affords. If this be really the case, then the public have indeed little cause to rejoice in their selected champion. Allow me to offer a few remarks upon his production. The old Stager in the first place condemns the general selection of pieces made by the Amateurs, which appears satisfactorily answered by one of their number. O. S. continues "Amateurs must not prescribe rules to the public" surely, Mr. Editor the public are not to prescribe rules to Amateurs, although society has a right to prescribe rules to its members, (those of good breeding for example) but the Public and Amateurs should meet upon equal terms. The former should remember what difficulties those Amateurs have to encounter having no "sisters of the Sock and Buskin," that they are neither professional, nor in general very practised performers, while the critics, and more especially the "Old Stager" should bear in mind that they are *Gentlemen*. All this observed, Mr. E., probably the public and the Amateurs may yet continue upon friendly terms and criticisms in the *usual* stile be taken in good part by the latter as heretofore, but for my Hypercritical Old Stager, would he only hop down from the shelf on which he has so long reposed in his lawrels, for doubtless, "

"He won them will & may he wear them long
would he again resume the sock, the public will I am confident hail with greater rapture his reappearance upon the boards of Thespis, than in the pages of your valuable Journal.

In using the term *Public* in common with the Old Stager I mean it to be understood however in the more limited sense of *Society* and even the managers of the Theatre to enter into the same opinion, and make arrangements accordingly, by causing the names of the purchasers to be inserted in the tickets (not to be transferred) and declaring the whole house one *dress circle*. it would undoubtedly be more agreable to the Amateurs as well as add to their number; they would then have the full benefit of the laws of that land of liberty from which the Old Stager drew his origin, and where he first learnt to wield a pen, for they would then be judged by their *peers* and with an audience of this select description they, would not need to exclaim with the Roman Actress in the Motto.

On the subject of *dress*, before taking my leave, allow me to remark that those who go into any public assembly without paying some regard to this point of etiquette show a marked (however unintentional) disrespect to females: to one branch of the Society at a Military station this hint of course cannot apply, and the others I hope will take it.

I am Sir
Your Obedient Servant.
SAPOR.

December 29th

TONTINES.

To
The Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

Tell a Subscriber to the Bombay Tontine whose sage production appeared in the last Courier that he is a perfect prodigy, and unites in his own single person the Mathematician, the Logician, the Rhetorician, and the Critic; and further that his learned epistle is a sufficient confirmation of it. No wonder that he should be [illegible] in the stirrups to find, without a moment's previous notice, that instead of being possessed of an immense fortune at the end of five years, as he very sanguinely expected, he should, on a sudden, from a perusal of Dr. Price's mathematical deductions discover that at the end of the period he can barely receive the Principal. It is rather mortifying, I grant, to experience such a disappointment. But why Mr. Subscriber, after all be in such a panic? If the Tontines from which you expect such great things, embrace so many advantages, which every one will admit are rare in themselves, and if you have got those of the longest purses already in the list, whether they be of the largest heads or not, no observations of Dr. Price or any other man can materially affect the Scheme. One of the Subscribers of the Bristol Tontine (the fate of which is well known) wrote to Dr. Price to inform him that he expected to receive one thousand Pounds at the final division of the Stock, and a Subscriber to the Bombay Tontine told the writer, that at the end of five years he expected something about Fifteen thousand Rupees!!! The motives attributed to both of us Mr. Editor bespeak the writer in the Courier to be a man of common sense at least, and in illustration thereof take the following "my first object is to shew the inapplicability of Dr. Price's abuse to the Tontine in question", and after a few voluntary effusions of his own ignorance, and the respectability of his brother Subscribers, he concludes, or rather begins another paragraph with stating, he considers it quite unnecessary to allude to Dr. Price's observations in the extract in question. Bravo! the grapes are sour I fear. It will be easily perceived that in answering this precious production, my task has been an easy one, for this Tontiner to say that he has combatted Dr. Price's arguments is easy enough, but for me to attack his would be impossible, because he has none.

I must now conclude, leaving you Mr. Editor to make your own comments upon the gentlemanly language of this sage philosopher which in my humble opinion only merits comtempt.

I am Sir
Your most obedent Servant,
DENIZEN.

29th Dec.

To
The Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Panwell, 29th Dec. 1823.

SIR,

If you deem the few following remarks on a letter from a Subscriber to the Bombay Tontine worthy of a place in your next, may I beg the favor of their insertion.

In this lonely Tavern, and retreat, I perused the letter of a Subscriber through the attention of mine host the *Parsee* who like myself is deeply interested in the fate of the new Tontine.

The writer of that letter in the Courier of last week seems positively hurt by the insertion of Denizens letter in your Paper of the 24th Inst. as I am a Subscriber for 4 shares in that Tontine, I cannot be considered a disinterested observer, and confess I was much astonished at the manner in which the Subscriber has viewed it.

The public were probably not acquainted with the sentiments of Dr. Price, or any other [illegible] on the subject of Tontines, besides a

honest quotation, from a very respectable source at the commencement of such an institution, whether its tendency be for, or against, the measure, ought not by the mere insertion to be looked upon as proceeding from invective, and malignity of feeling,

I think I perceive in the letter of the Subscriber that he is like myself a Griffin in the East, or another Johnie Newcome, who with a mind well stored, and in hopes of gain, has embraced the earliest offer of adding to his stock; one can easily fancy how any other sentiments expressed, as dissonant to his views, and feelings, would be received by him.

I would therefore have him, *above others*, keep in mind, that example *(and his example)* good or bad, will have more weight than Precept, that to inculcate and instil a feeling of brotherly love, is more commendable to him, than controversy of this nature, which whether attended with success, or not, can add no honor to his name. Honi soit qui mal y pense *ought of all others*, not to be his maxim.

I conclude Mr. Editor by shewing how much I am interested in this Tontine, exclusive of my shares, when I subscribe myself.

Your most Obedient Servant,

LAURENCE TONTI.

Bombay.

Prices of Cotton Dokra Rs. 116 *a* 123
for China 130 *a* 133
Europe 140 *a* 142
Pepper with Drawback to Seller. 104 *a* 112
} Per Surat Candy.
} Per 588lb.

Freight to London £ 6 *a* £ 7.

EXCHANGE.

On London....6 mo's.., sight....1 | 8½d per Rupee
Calcutta, 80 days....105 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca
Madras.....do.....99 B'y Rs. per 100 Madras

COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable, 140 B'y Rs. per 100 Siccas, Nominal,
Unremittable, 121 B'y Rs. do. do.
Spanish Dollars.....per 100—218s.

CORRESPONDENT.

The aspiring Sub's Panegyric is couched in a too superfine phrase for us; he may however succeed better elsewhere.

In consequence of the late period at which we applied for information on the Import and Export Trade of this Port, we find it impracticable to issue the first Number of the Commercial Register, until Saturday the 14th February next.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 31ST DECEMBER 1823.

Since the publication of our extra of yesterday, the Sarah, Captain Bowen from London about the 25th of August anchored in the harbour in the evening Sarah, we hear has about 50 letters on board, but had not deposited any of them at the Post Office last night. Should they contain any thing of importance, we shall probably issue another extra in the course of the day.

The Sibbald, we learn, sailed about a week before the Sarah, but having sprung her Bowsprit, she went into Portsmouth to be put in order. The Cumbrian was to leave England about the same time as the Sarah, and both of them may be daily expected.

In closing the last number of the Gazette for this year, we avail ourselves of the opportunity to express our sincere thanks for the liberal support and patronage, which has been extended to this paper by our Friends and Subscribers, and to assure them, that our attention shall be directed to render the Gazette in every respect worthy of the encouragement, with which our humble labors have hitherto been rewarded.

If, in the limited discussions, to which, by the restrictions on the Indian Press, we are subjected, our efforts have been successful in securing for our Paper the esteem of an enlighted community; the success that we have met with is to be attributed rather to the indulgence of our Readers than any meritof our own. We beg a continuance of that indulgence, and to return our thanks to those of our Correspondents, who have kindly favored us with their Communications, during the last year; while we announce the pleasure we shall feel by a continuance of their favors. We conclude by wishing our readers, and the public at large the usual Compliments of the season.

THEATRICALS, AND TONTINES.

We are compelled to occupy a space in our Columns to offer apology where we may have unintentionally offended, and to repel an acrimonious attack where our motives have been unjustly accused, as Editor of the Bombay Gazette. It is to the Amateurs of the Theatre to whom we are most anxious to address ourselves. If since this paper has devolved under its present management, the charge of giving currency "to the brilliant attacks of the highley talented critics" applies mainly to us, we have to express our unfeigned regret that in our endeavours to avoid giving currency to objectionable comments, we should unconsciously have exposed ourselves to the strictures of an Amateur—but if the "head and front of our offending" be comprized in the letter of AN OLD STAGER, we are free to confess that we do not wince at the insinuations, contained in that letter. We never imagined that offence was intended, or would be taken, when we knew the "old Stager" to be from the pen of a young one, and one of the amateurs who performed on the very last occasion. We are the more solicitous to disclose this fact, because not only Amateurs but others have been misled by the signature, and by the term "shelved" in attributing the compositions to a young person. For the rest we have too high an opinion of the liberality of feeling, and the dignified sentiments of our Theatrical Amateurs to apprehend that they view with any other impression than that of perfect indifference, those critisisms, whether in praise or dispraise, which appear in the public papers. We are, we confess, occasionally thrown off our guard and when this occurs we can do no more than tender our apologies to those, who have taken umbrage, under a conviction that they are offered to honourable and ingenuous minds.

We turn to "a Subscriber of the Bombay Tontine" with a disposition of a less courteous nature. We must leave to Denizen the continuance of the contest which the letter of a Subscriber to the Bombay Tontine has provoked. We have to defend our motives in pointedly calling the attention of the public to Tontines "at the present moment" Tontines we have been taught, by many eminent writers and moralists, to consider as an Evil; it has long prevailed in Bengal, whether for the advantage of Subscribers or of others, we leave to the projectors to determine: a Tontine is announced for this Presidency for the first time; the benefits of which common sense combined with a knowledge of the English language is competent to understand (we are told) unaided by the solicitation "of the clear-headed Editor of the Bombay Gazette" (a compliment, by the way, which we are sorry we cannot retort on the author of the letter under review) why then insert a recommendatory Paragraph of that letter—? it must have been from a bad motive. We reply—The spread of the evil to this Presidency "at the present moment" naturally called forth the expression of *Denizen's* sentiments; and concurring in the justness of those sentiments, our recommendation of them "at the present moment" followed their insertion in our Columns. We promise as readily to recommend any production couched in gentlemanly language, that may be sent to us in support of Tontines: for we are free to confess, we are not the partizan of any party; nor recognize any other restrictions over our Press, than what the wisdom of our superiors has imposed; as those restrictions do not protect Editors, we are open to, as in this instance, and compelled patiently to submit to, abuse. When however Doctor Price is accused, in treating of Tontines, of using "abuse," and of "invective"; we are not at all hurt in being associated with such an authority in the charge of giving currency to "invective"—(a favorite expression with the Tontine Subscriber—) on a similar subject. We really trembled in perusing the 2d. Paragraph of the letter at the "by and by" chastisemen with which we were threatened, after the Subscriber had lashed Doctor Price for his "abuse" of Tontines: but our fear changed into surprise at the lamentable inconsistency of human nature; for whilst charging Doctor Price with attering abuse and invective; the writer betrays the irasability of his disposition in characterizing the insertion and recommandation of Denizen's letter, at a time when a Tontine is announced as a "barefaced malignity of feeling," what is this but the grossest invective.—One would

suppose from the ardor with which the cause of Tontines is advocated by a Subscriber, that the author had a chance of deriving something more than the paltry profit which must inevitably accrue from "a dead man's share:" one would suppose that he was more deeply interested than a mere subscriber ought possibly to be—that he had no means of employing his surplus Cash in any other more profitable mode, than in speculating on the extinction of his patrons, relatives, friends, and acquaintances;-and for that reason had taken up the Cudgel, and heaped abuse upon those who revive arguments against evils which are attempted to be more widely disseminated; and thus deprive him of his profit with all our "barefaced" malignity of feeling "we shall not envy the disposition with which a Subscriber to a Tontine must, at the close of the year, be calculating his gains, flowing from sources which must deaden the finest feelings of humam nature; or should his hopes be disappointed, we could not participate in any regret that a sickly season, that the cholera, or bloody wars or all combined had not occurred; and, by committing greater havoc in our Society encrease his dividends. The insertion of" Denizens letter has lost us two Subscribers. We mention the fact merely to observe that that circumstance will not deter us from reiterating arguments which Price, Adam Smith or other eminent œconomists, have powerfully urged to prove the evils resulting from such and similar associations, under whatever plausible designations their real nature may be concealed: those who will favor us with their effusions to prove the fallacy of those arguments, shall receive an equal attention from the Editor of the Bombay Gazette; if the letters be worthy of consideration, we shall say so in a recommendatory Paragraph, and be obliged to the Individual for the contribution in these times of Editorial difficulties.

We have reason to believe that the England sailed yesterday, tho' we observe she is not in the list of departures which we have received from the Master attendants Office.

The Columbia we believe will sail tomorrow.

In the English papers, which have been received by the Bombay Merchant we have not met with any News on the affæirs of Greece; and they are equally silent with respect to the state of Ireland. We are inclined to augur very favorably from the latter circumstance.

The Amateur performance, which we announced in our last, is, we are informed delayed in consequence of the late lamented indisposition of a renowned Chief of the *Corps Dramatique*; the effects of which, we are sure the Society will learn with regret, have incapacitated him from taking any share in the performance.

KAIRA RACES.

1823.

FIRST DAY.

The Kaira meeting of 1823 Commenced on the 8th Instant by the Watruck plate of Rupees 1,000 with an Entrance of Rupees 100 each, to go to the winner, for all Arabs that never started for Purse, Plate, Match, or Sweepstakes; weight for age; Byculiah standard; Heats 2 Miles.

Colonel Dalbiac's Marske, - - - -	1. 1.
Mr. Bridgeman's Boblogic, - - - -	2. 3.
Captain Rybott's Aboo, - - - - -	3. 2.
Lieut. Fortune's White Surry, - - -	4. 4.
Mr. Devitre's Dustman, - - - - -	

1st Heat.—Dustman had a false start, and could not be pulled up until he had run two Miles, he was consequently drawn, Aboo also ran ½ a Mile before he could be stopped; white Surry got off the course at the first Corner but was well brought on again by his rider, who, however could not place him where the knowing ones thought he would, and the heat was won handsomely by Marske.

2nd Heat.—The Superiority evinced by Marske in the last heat brought him in again first, in this.

SECOND RACE.

A Give and Take for Arab Horses of Rupees 50 each with Rupees 500 from the Fund 14 hands carrying 8st. 10 lbs. one Mile, and a half heats winners of any former race to carry 5 lbs. Extra.

Mr. Bridgeman's John of Gaunt,	1. 1.
Mr. Devitre's Bycallah, - - -	2. 2.
Lieut. Jameson's Hopeless Tom,	3. 3.
Lieut. Lucas's Wellington, - -	4. Drawn,

John of Gaunt and Byculiah lay well together in both heats the strength however of the former was too much for Byculiah. Time 1st.-3-heat-15-Second 3-19.

SECOND DAY

Wednesday the 10th,

FIRST RACE.

The Kaira cup value 100 Guineas for all Horses that have never won purse, Plate, Match or Sweepstakes; heats 2 Miles; weight for age.

Mr. Devitre's Brien O'Lynn (Aboo) -	1. 1.
Mr. Bridgeman's Boblogic, - - - -	2. 2.

Both Heats won with ease, in bad Time,

SECOND RACE SECOND DAY.

A Hunter's stakes of 100 Rupees each with 600 Rupees from the Fund, 10st 7 lbs. three Miles the winner to be sold for 1,500 Rupees if demanded within half an hour after coming in, open to all purchasers priority of choice to be given to the owners of the losing Horses, in the Race, as placed.

Mr. Agnew's Sardanapalus (Dustman.) -	1.
Mr. Frederick's Dr. Syntax. - - - - -	2.
Captain Rybotts Hopeful Tom, (Hopeless Tom). - - - - - - - - -	3.
Mr. Brigeman's Opposition. - - - -	4.

Sardanapalus went off at speed, the others within themselves; the distance thus gained by Sardanapalus was never recovered and he won cleverly.

THIRD DAY.

Saturday December 13th.

A Plate of Rupees 1,000 for all Horses with an entrance of 100 each to go to the winner weight for age; Byculiah Standard; Heats 2 Miles.

Colonel Dalbiac's Marske. - - -	1. 1
Mr. Devitre's Darkness. - - -	2. Boiled

1st Heat.—Both went off at a slapping pace, keeping well together to the run in, when Marske took the lead and won easily.

2nd Heat.—Both went off as in the last when Darkness botled after runing ½ a mile, and Marske cantered in.

The Beaten Plate was won easily by Dr. Syntax, beating Boblogic and the sports the of Day closed by Pony racing, Foot Racing, &ca. &ca.

A China bred hog was lately killed at Collabah of the following extraordinary weight and dimensions.

	F.	I.
Weight 522lbs.		
Length from the head to the tail	4.	7.
Round the belly	6.	4.
Thickness of fat in the back		6.

This hog was seen by several Gentleman who were all of opinion that it was the largest ever bred in India.

MADRAS LOTTERY.

The Drawing of the Madras Lottery commenced on Tuesday last—The following Tickets were drawn Prizes.

No. 680 a Prize of 5,000 Rupees.
No. 2003 a Prize of 2,000 Rupees.
No. 2597 a Prize of 1,000 Rupees.
Nos. 366 and 2580 Prizes of 500 Rs. each.
Nos. 33 443 742 957 964 1410 1862 2349 and 3339 Prizes of 200 Rups. each.
Nos. 65 66 102 239 252 356 514 606 648 681 752 779 845 856 861 896 908 1146 1239 1329 1613 1736 1837 2269 2323 2328 2331 2457 2639 2684 2829 2943 3046 3109 3119 3355 and 3453 Prizes of 150 Rups. each.

Sup. to the Mad. Cuor. Dec. 12

Bombay.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. and Adjt. John Campbell Madras Rifle Corps.
Lieut. Welland 12th Madras N. I.
Asst. Surgn. F. Shipper 2d | 12th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. Bell, B. E. Regt.
Lieut. W. H. Waterfield Fort Adjt.
Capt. Eu. Davies 7th Regt.
DEPARTURES.—Lieut. W. Noton 1st | 11th Regt.
Lieut. Wells 2d | 8th Regt.
Lieut. Corsellis 2d | 9th Regt.
Asst Surgn. F. Shipper 2d | 12th Regt.
Lieut. J. S. Tredell, Asst. Commissary General.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE, and NAVAL REPORT.

Bombay.

ARRIVALS.—Dec. 25 Brig Dostaral, Nacquda Mahamud Nawarkhan from Jedda 20th Aug. Mocha 30th Sept. Muscat 8 Dec.
Do. Pattamar Turtle from Nizmooden, from Surat.
26 Ketch Vigilant, Syrang Doss Mahomed from Tankora Bunder.
29 Ship Bombay Merchant, John Hall, from Bussora, 30 Nov Bushire 7th Dec. Muscat 16th Dec.
DEPARTURES.—Dec. 23d Ship Edwards, R. Allport, to Calcutta.
27, Armed Ketch Vigilant, Syrang Doss Mahomed, to Tankora Bunder.

PASSENGERS.

Per Roberts.—Mr. H. Rowland.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Columbian for Liverpool.
Guilford for London.
Sophia for Persian Gulph.
Arab.—Arab Foolee for Mocha and Juda.

Calcutta.

ARRIVALS.—None.

DEPARTURES.—The H. C. Ship Marques of Wellington, Captain J. Blanshard, left Keddepore 10th December, for Saugor to Complete her Cargo.

Vessels Expected to Sail.—The Portugues Brig Novo Desejo, Captain J. J. DeSouza Founts, for Rio de Janeiro, and the H. C. C. Ship FLORENTA, Captain J. Wimble, for England direct in 3 or 4 days.

Stations of Vessels in the River.

Kedgree, Thursday Evening, the 11th December, 1823.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.—*Pilot*, and *Urania*, outward bound remain.

KEDGEREE.—H. M. Sloop *Satellite*, inward bound, —*Sophion* at Mud point, outward bound, remain.

NEW ANCHORAGE.—H. C. S. *Princess Charlotte of Wales*, and *Minerva*, remain.

SAUGOR.—H. C. Ship *Thomas Graville*, remains.

Order of the Despatch of the Honorable Company's Ships of the Season to England.

Princess Charlotte of Walles and *Thomas Greaville*, via Madras, from Saugore on the 20th instant.

Marquess of Weillington and Chartered Ship *Abberton*, direct about the middle of January.

Chattered Ship *Fame*, via Bencoolen, 11th instant.

Ditto, *Florinta*, direct 15th ditto.

Ditto, *Orient* via Madras.

Ditto, *Rockingham Royal* George, Northern Ports and Madras in all December.

Ditto, *Potton*, direct in all January.

H. C. Ship *Minerva*, direct in all February.

Madras

ARRIVALS—December 12th, Ship Indian Oak, Captain J. Reid, from Calcutta 27th November, and Bimlipatam 8th December.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS.

Ship Jehangeer, Captain O. W. Fermie.
Ship Indian Oak, Captain Reid.

General Register of Marriages, Births, and Deaths.

Bombay.

MARRIAGE.

At Surat on the 16th Instant, by the Reverend H. Jeffreys Mr. Francis Houston to Miss Elizabeth Cantrell.

BIRTH.

At Matoongha, on the 18th Instant, Mrs. Warren of a daughter.

At the Parsonage, on the Evening of Friday the 26th Instant the Lady of the Reverend Henry Davies, Senior Chaplain, of a Son.

DEATHS.

On Wednesday the 17th Instant, at Parell House, William Frankland, the Infant Son, of William Chaplin Esq. Commissioner of the Dekhan.

On the 19th Instant the Infant daughter of Drum Major Warren of the 1st Batt. of Artillery.

At Matoongha on the 22nd Instant Isabella, wife of Drum Major Warren, sincerely regretted by her family and friends.

Calcutta.

MARRIAGE.

At Calcutta on the 5th December, at St. Nazareth's Church by the Rev. Mr. Johannes, Vataness Zachariah, Esq. of Dotar Kotee, in Jessore, to Marian, youngest daughter of the late J. David Esq.

BIRTHS.

At Calcutta, on the morning of the 11th December, Mrs. Bailey, widow of the late Mr. William Bailey, of a Daughter.

At Dinapore, on the 4th December, the Lady of Lieutenant Maclean, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 10th December, the Lady of R. M. Thomas, Esq. of a Daughter.

DEATHS

At Calcutta, on the 10th December, the Infant Daughter of R. M. Thomas, Esq. a few hours after its Birth.

At Dinapore, the Infant Son of Lieutenant Maclean.

At Calcutta on the 11th December, the infant Son of Mr. J. Brown aged 3 Months and 14 days.

At Sea, on the 15th November, Captain M. Pike, of the Ship *Reliance*,—this truly worthy man was well known and universally respected and esteemed; a more industrious or more honest man never lived, few having died more regretted—he has left a widow and large family to bewail the loss of the best of Husband and Father.

Madras.

MARRIAGES.

At Arcot, on the 9th Instant, by the Captain of the Station, Lieutenant JOHN PURTON, of the Engineers, to CHARLOTTE, eldest daughter of the Rev. R. SMITH, A. M.

At Quilon, on the 2d Instant, by the Rev. C. JEAFRESON, Lieut J. F. PALMER, Interpreter and Quarter Master 16th Light Infantry, to CAROLINE, youngest daughter of the late THOMAS BUKE, Esq. of Worlington in the county of Suffolk.

At Bellary, on the 24th Ultimo. by the Revd. P. STEWART, B. A. Military Chablain, Mr. JOHN HARRISON, Conductor of Orduance, to Miss LAUDINA WELLELMINA SHARLIEB.

BIRTHS.

On the 6th inst. the Lady of F. T. CLEMENTSION, Esq. of the Civil Service of a Son.

On Friday the 12th Instant, at Brodie Castle, the Lady of the Venerable Archedeacon VAUGHAN, of a Son

On the 13th Instant, the Lady of JAMES MINCEIN, Esq. of a Daughter.

On the 15th inst. the Lady of J. D. WHITE, Esq. of a Son.

DEATHS.

At Sadras, on the 27th November, died The Honorable F. C. REGAL, Esq. Chief of the Neitherlands possessions on the Coast of Coromandel and Madura; aged 47 years—During a protracted illness and under acute pain of body, he cultivated the virtue of Christian resignation to the divine will. and died in the possession of a comfortable assurance that death to him would be gain.

At his house in Blacktown, on the 14th instant, Mr. ETIENNE RENAUX, aged 47 years, after a painful illness. leaving a disconsolate Widow and family to lament his loss. He is most sincerely regretted by all his friends.

On his march from Ryepoor to Nagoor on the 29th November, of a severe attack of Liver Lieutenant WILLIAM ORD, of the 19th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, Adjutant to the 2d Battalion Nagpoor Brigade; an Officer universally esteemed by all who knew him, and must deeply lamented by his relations and friends.

At Eliore, on the 2d Instant, Ensign GEO. ASHBY BARNARD, 2d Bat. 19th Regt. N. I. of a bilious fever.

PARIS PAPERS.

(FROM THE MONITEUR.)

PARIS, AUG. 1.

"BULLETIN.—ARMY OF THE PYRENEES.

"Lieutenant-General Count Bourck informs his Highness that Gen. Huber entered Ferrol on the 15th of July, at ten in the morning, by capitulation. The garrison of 2,000 men recognises the Regency establishshed during the King's captivity, and continues to do the duty of the place, together with the French troops.

"We found at Ferrol provisions of all kinds, and some gunboats, which are going to be employed against Corunna, the resistance of which cannot be of long duration.

"General Morillo entered Santiago on the 16th. Palafea, with 1,000 men, had left it, retiring to Vigo, to which place Generals Huber and La Rochejacquelin are going to advance, together with the Count of Carthagena.

"Colonel the Marquis de Conflans, is sent by General Count Bourmont, according to the orders of Lieutenant General Count Bordesoult, in pursuit of the remains of the corps of Lopez Banos in the direction of Niebla, has acquitted himself of his commission in the most brilliant manner. After making himself master of the whole coast as far as Ayamonte, he proceeded to Villanueva de Los Castillejos. and advanced on the 16th to La puebla, whence he pushed a detachment of 30 dragoons, commanded by Captain Tocqueville, as far as the fort of Peymojo, on the frontiers of Portugal. At the approach of this detachment, the garrison evacuated the fort, leaving behind 11 brass cannon. The expedition of Colonel Conflans secures the right of the army before Cadiz.

"The frigate Antigone, of the squadron blokading Cadiz, has taken the Vittoria from Manilla, a vessel of 500 tons, which had from 45 to 50,000 piastres on board.

"The Prince of Hohenlohe, Commander-in-Chief of the 3d corps, reports to his Royal Highness, that on the 18th the garrison of Pampeluna made a sally with about 1,200 men, supported by two pieces of cannon. The attack was made on the whole front of the Royal Spanish division, and began on the right; it was every where vigorously repulsed. The attack and defence were particularly lively on the left, where the enemy was protected by the fort of the Prince, but he was driven to the glacis by the regiment of the Infant Don Carlos. The grape shot and musketry from the rampart having shown those brave men that they had advanced too far, they made their retreat, and were pursued as far as the valley of the rivulet of Montreal. The French General Jamin then had the enemy's right flank attacked by a battalion of the 3d light regiment, and obliged them to make a precipitate retreat, in which our cavalry sabred a great number of them. In this engagement, which lasted above two hours, the enemy left thirty dead on the field, and had a great number of wounded. The Spanish division had four killed and fifty-two wounded.

"Lieutenant-General Viscount de Conchy bestows the highest praises on the valour of all the troops, both French and Spanish, who were engaged on this day. [Here follow the names of those who distinguished themselves.]

"On the same day the enemy directed an attack on the village of Ansonain; but the measures taken by Colonel d'Arsine, of the 6th, and M. Maussion, commanding a battalion of the 9th of the line, hindered him from undertaking any thing. On the 20th the garrison made another sally with 1,500 men. His dispositions almost the same as on the 18th; but the reception he had met with rendered him circumspect: the day passed in observations on both sides.

"By order of his Royal Highness the Major General.

"Count GUILLEMINOT.

"Head-quarters, Madrid, July 26.

NEWS FROM SPAIN.

Intelligence from Port St. Mary, under date of the 10th, states, that there has been a rising among the people of Cadiz. The details and results were not yet known, but we are assured that the King and his family were in a state of perfect health. They continue to occupy the Custom-house.

A letter from Madrid, dated the 26th, states,

hat head-quarters would be removed on the 28th, for the purpose of going to Seville. The same letter states, that General Ballasteros endeavoured to escape from Gen. Molitor by way of Jaen, but Gen. Latour marched to meet him, and compelled him to fall back. The position of Ballasteros becomes the more critical, as Gen. Molitor would arrive on the 24th at Grenada.

(FROM THE JOURNAL DES DEBATES.)

A private letter from Havre de Grace announces, that the Commissary-General of Marine in that port, has received instructions to restore, instantly, and without any salvage or expense, all the French vessels which may have been already, or shall be hereafter, re-captured from the enemy.

MADRID, JULY 24.

Letters from Cadiz state, that a commission has been appointed to modify the Constitution, consisting of Romanillos Vigonet and three other Deputies of the Cortes, and that they intend to recommenced a form of Government on the model of the English Constitution.

Letters from Seville, of the 20th, speak of a disturbance at Cadiz. It said that the regiment of the Queen, and two other regiments acting in concert with them, had proclaimed the absolute King.

An officer serving under Ballateros writes, that that General had been at Malaga, but finding no means there to embark, he had returned to Grenada, and was about to go to Ronda for that purpose.

The Castle of Penas del Pedro has offered to surrender to Bessieres. It is said that 400 Frenchmen, and two battalions of Spanish guards, have marched upon Malaga, where there are only 800 Constitutionalists filled with terror. General Molitor, with his corps has marched directly upon Cadiz. Several pieces of heavy artillery, and a good deal of ammunition have been embarked at Valencia for Port St. Mary. The frigate L'Antigone, belonging to the squadron blockading Cadiz, has captured La Victoria from Manilla, with 45,000 or 50,000 piastres. On the 18th a column of about 1,200 men, supported by two pieces of cannon, made a sortie from Pampeluna, and attacked the loyal Spanish division; they were repulsed with vigour. The attack and defeuce were very spirited, especially to the left of the enemy, who was prorected by the fort of the Prince, but he was driven to the glacis by the regiment of the Infant Don Carlos. The case-shot and small arms of the ramparts having made these brave men perceive the propriety of retiring, the enemy attempted to pursue them; but the French General Jamin, attacked him in the flank, and compelled him to make a precipitate retreat; during which our cavalry put great numbers to the sword. In this engagement, which lasted more than two hours, the enemy left 30 killed, and a great number wounded, on the filed of battle. We had one man killed and 13 wounded. The Spanish division had four killed and 52 wounded. Murillo took possion of Santiago de Compostella, on the 17th, and he was going to march upon Nigo which his Spanish corpse and a detachment of French troops, furnished him by Gen. Bourck.

(FROM THE JOURNAL DES DEBATS.)

MADRID* (BY AN EXTRAORDINARY COURIER.)—The 23d July the Regency of Madrid made an order that the commanderies and rents of the Infants Don Carlos and Francis de Paula should be subjected to the general contributions of the kingdom, conformably to the Decree of his Majesty of May 30, 1817.

The promotions made in the army since 1820, are *null*, as well as the changes of pay of the different grades.

The 23d the Regency also issued another Decree. The motives which have called for it are very remarkable. The Regency says that it had proposed to stretch out a paternal hand to the men who, wandering from the paths of loyalty, co-operated to destroy the rights of religion and the throne, and thus contributed to the gretest part of the evils that afflict our country; but a sad experience has shown them that such persons abandon their plans with reluctance.

Consequently it has resolved that all Spaniards or foreigners, inhabiting Spain, and particularly official persons who, since March 7, 1820, have offered themselves to serve in the voluntary militia, as well as those who have belonged to secret societies, are by this fact alone deprived of their pay—of the employments they have obtained, whether civil, military, or municipal, and of all the decorations or honours which have been granted to them, and that till the return of the King, and without prejudice to penalties incurred for other circumstances.

The Regency consulted to know whether creditors of the army should be paid according to the rate determined for each class the 2d March, 1820, or whether the augmentation granted by the Revolutionary Government, has decided that his Serene Highness (the said Regency) have already declared null all the administrative acts of the Revolutionary Government, there should be taken for rule of the payments the arrangements of the Circular of the 30th June last, without any regard to the acts of the rebelion; consequently the Treasury will cause to be repaid to itself all that has been improperly paid hitherto.

* The *Journal des Debats* gives no date for this article.

VIENNA, JULY 20.

In the *Austrian Observer* of this day we find the following:—"Despatches from Constantinople, dated June 25, announce that the Porte has received the news of a victory gained by Daud Pacha over the Persians. This General, at the head of a *corps de'elite* of 5,000 men, attacked Mendelia, an important fortress about three mites from Bagdad, which the Persians have occupied since the last campaign. The garrison made a sortie, but were repulsed with a loss of 1000 men.

"The Persian Commandant has been made prisoner. He is expected at Constantinople, where he will be imprisoned in the Seven Towers. The Turks soon obtained possession of of the fort, where, they found a considerable body."

The same paper gives the following intelligence from Rome:—"The anxiety which was entertained in consequence of the illness of the Pope, begins to subside. His Holiness slept for many hours on the night of the 8th, which allayed the irritation of the fever, and his health on the whole is so considerably improved, as to excite the surprise of his medical attendents."

"PARIS, JULY 31.

The King gave a private audience to M. le Curé, of St. Cloud, and to
and transacted busines
the Council of Minist
jesty went to St. Clo

A private lette
contains the follow

"His Royal Hig
sets out to-morrow—he is
three battallions of Guard
Hussars.

"The Marshal Duke
command of Madrid. Ques
a Constitutional party, who
shew themselves in the enviro

The *Moniteur* of Thursday g
the telegraphic despatch from
26th of July, which announced th
of Ferrol to General Huber by capitu

"The town was occupied by 2,000
we found in it provisions of all kinds a
boats which will be employed against Coru

Lieut.-General Count Guillemenot has
ceived from the Regency of Spain the *gra*
cordon of the order of St. Ferdinand.

FRENCH FUNDS, August 1.—Five per Cents. opened at 90. 80c; highest, 91f; closed at 90f. 90c.. Bank Stock, 1,585. Neapolitan 5 per Cents. 73 7/8. Exchange on Lodon, one month, 25f. 75c.; three months, 25f. 55c.

The Courier August 4.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOEVRNMENT SECURITIES.

Buy.		Rates of Premium	Sell	
38	0	*Remittable Loan,*.....	37	8
12	8	*Five Per Cent. Loan,*.....	12	0

COURSE OF EXCHANGE AT CALCUTTA

Bills on London at 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs......	1.	10½ *a*	1.	10¾
Bombay 30 Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rs.	92			*
Madras ditto, 94 a 98 Sa Rs per 100 Madras Rupees				*

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills,.....*per Cent.*	3	8
Ditto on Government Bills of Exchange... "	2	0
Interest on Loans on Deposit, open date,.. "	4	0
Do. 2 Months Certain,..... "	3	8

BANK SHARES.—*Premium 50 to 55 per Cent.—nominal*

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars, Sicca Rupees,	208	8 *a per*	100	209	0
Doubloons,.....	30	8 *a each*		31	8
Joes, or Pezas,.....	17	8 *a* "		18	0
Dutch Ducats,.....	4	4 *a* "		4	12
Louis D'Ors, ...	8	4 *a* "		8	8
Silver 5 Franc Pieces,.....	190	4 *a per*	100	190	8
Star Pagodas,.....	3	6½ *a each*		3	7
Sovereigns,.....	10	8 *a* "		10	12
Bank of England Notes,....	10	8 *a* "		11	0

CALCUTTA BAZAR RATES.

Remittable Loans,.....*Rs*	34	0
Unremittable ditto, at 5 per cent.....	12	0
Bills of Excange on the Court of Directors, 18 months,.....	34	0
Bank Shares.....	6,0	0 0
Spanish Dollars.....	208	8
Notes on Good Houses, 6 Months, bearing Interest.....	at 3½ pr. ct.	
Government Bills Discounted,.....	at 2½ pr. ct	
Loans on Deposit of Company's Paper, for 1 to 3 Months.....	at 2½ pr. c.	

THE ASSEMBLY.

On with the dance! let joy be unconfined;
No sleep till morn, when youth and pleasure meet,
To chase the glowing hours with flying feet.

Lord Byron

Although we never "pledged" ourselves to

[illegible] legitimate tyranny [illegible] though we never "[illegible] to support the Turks, and [illegible] sent out a miscellaneous [illegible] the Greeks into [illegible] had arrived there; though [illegible]" ourselves like our Atlantean [illegible] support the falling; and [illegible] national honor," with the [illegible] of which our brilliant [illegible] ever evinced a marvellous [illegible], in short, we have an utter [illegible] whole system of "pledging," [illegible] per now and then,) if there is [illegible] which we would "pledge" ourselves [illegible] another, it is to the pleasing task [illegible] the gaieties which, from time to [illegible] their benign and enlivening influence [illegible] society, which would otherwise be dreary [illegible] Arctic night uncheered by the Aurora [illegible]alis.

We have read of a reward offered by some pampered Prince, whom pleasure could not please, for the invention of a *new* pleasure; for our own part we are half disposed to offer a reward for something *new* to be said on the subject of balls and assemblies, of which it may so truly be said, *exuno disce omnes*. With so much difficulty in our way therefore, we must be excused for noticing in our old jog trot way the fourth Assembly, which took place last night at the Town Hall.

The Ball was honoured by the presence of the Governor General and Lady AMHERST, and was numerously and brilliantly attended.

Dancing commenced at the usual hour with a country dance, and that was as usual succeeded at due intervals by quadrilles and waltzing.

The Governor General and Lady AMHERST retired before supper, which was announced at the usual hour, when the company descended to disencumberables loaded, of course with "all the delicacies of the season," and afterward re-ascended with the delihtful consciousness of having charitably fed the hungry and disburthened the heavy laden tables.

After supper dancing re-commenced:—

All hearts beat happily, and when,
Music arose with its voluptuous swell,
Soft eyes looked love to eyes which spoke again,
And all went merry as a marriage bell,

At two o'clock we believe the company had retired from the ball-room, and at three.

On welcome beds the weary dancers lie,
And sleeps silk cords tiedown each drowsy eye!
Delightful dreams their pleasing sports restore
And even in sleep they seem to dance once more.

The India Gazette, December. 11

COURIER OFFICE.

No change has yet taken place in the appearance of the weather, and the want of Rain is severely felt by the Natives—The price of Grain has within the last week encreased very considerably. Some [illegible]nts who have rice refuse to sell it in the expectation of obtaining larger profit by hoarding it—Several Granaries have recently been forcibly broken into and pillaged by some half-famished Natives—This is a natural consequence of a monopoly, and unless the dealers in Grain are content to sell at a reasonable profit a repetition of those outrages will continue.

On Monday last the 8th instant, at 5 o'clock in the Evening the Foundation Stone of the new Mission Church which is to be erected in Vepery was laid by the Honorable Mr. Stratton. The Venerable the Archdeacon as President of the Madras district Committee attend and delivered an appropriate Prayer on the occasion. The Ceremony was also witnessed by many Friends and Members of the Institution who assembled together for that purpose.

Madras.

DECEMBER 16, 1823.

Rate of Exchanges and Price of Company's Paper

On England—at 6 months' sight 1s. 8d. per Madras Rupee.
On Bengal—at 30 days' sight 95 to 99 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.
Company's Paper—Remittable 36½ to 37 per ct. pm.
Unremitable 8 to 10.

LOCAL NEWS.—On Saturday there was an appearance of Rain, but we regret to say none has fallen. The distress of the Natives on account of the high price of Grain is very great and it has been found necessary to station Guards to prevent the repetition of the outrages we mentioned in our last as having been committed. The INDIAN OAK we hear has brought from Calcutta about 7500 Bags of Grain all of which has been purchasad by Government. We are truly glad to see that Government have taken off the import duties on Grain, this will we doubt not induce our friends in Calcutta to send us a supply in the event of the total failure of the Crops.

LAW REPORT.

SUPREME COURT.—DECEMBER 12, 1823.

COLLAH SOOBAROYALOO CHITTY, *v.* C. PARASOORAMAH PILLAY.

In this case Judgment had been entered up and execution had issued against the defendant's property, upon a Bond and Warrant of Attorney to confess Judgement, and on a former day Mr. PUGH on behalf of the defendant, obtained a rule to shew cause why the Judgment and proceeding should not be set aside, and his motion was grounded on an affidavit of the defendant and on the 36th rule of the Court. The affidavit stated that the defendant had been prevailed upon by the blaintiff to execute a Bond and Warrant of Attorney which had been prepared by the plaintiff's Attorney, and that he executed the same in the presence of that Attorney who subscribed his name as a Witness thereto. It further stated, that the consideration expressed in the Bond had not been fully paid or accounted for. That the time of payment agreed upon was eight Months and that the Bond had been altered. without the defend ant's knowledge to six Months, and the affidavit also contained various other statements upon which, and upon the rule of Court which directs that no Warrant of Attorney "to confess Judgment be taken from any Native snbject to the Jurisdiction whether in custoday or not but in the presence of an Attorney for such person who shall subscribe his name thereto" and it appearing thst no Attorney was present on behalf of the defendant the rule to shew cause was granted—Mr. M[illegible] with whom was Mr. LEWIS,) now shewed cause, and he produced the affidavits of the plaintiff's, of Mr. HIGGINSON the plaintiff's Attorney, also the affidavits of the other subscribing Witness, of the Clerk who received instructions for the Bond and of the Writer who prepared the Instrument. The allegations contained in the defendants affidavit were contradicted and the affidavits contained a direct denails of the alleged alterations. The affidavit of the plaintiff's Attorney stated that the defendant was perfectly awere of the contents of the Bond and Warrant of Attorney, and that the same had been read over by the defendant, before he executed it and that he expressed himself perfectly satisfied; it further stated that the defendant refused to be at the expence of having the Instrument explained to him by the Interbreter of the Court, and these facts were also corroborated by the other affidavits.

After commenting at considerable lengh on these affidavits Mr. MINCHIN contended that the Rule of Court had been complied with, and that Mr. HIGGINSON must be taken to be the Attorney for the defendant, and that in as much as at the time of executing the Instrument there was no cause pending in which Mr. HIGGINSON was retained by the plaintiff against the defendant, that it was competent for Mr. H. to prepare and witness the Instrument, and that his doing so was a matter of form, and did not preclude his afterwards being concerned for the plaintiff; That it was not an unusual thing for an Attorney to prepare and witness documents of this nature and afterwards to act for the plaintiff in proceeding thereon, and the learned Counsel said he had ascertained from the Officers of the Court, that it had been constantly done and as frequently the one way as the other, and he said that if the present Rule were made absolute it might disturb one half of the judgements filed in Court. The learned Gentleman cited many cases in support of his argument.

The Chief Justice (Sir EDMOND STANLEY)—This is a case of great importance and the amount in question of considerable magnitude—the Bond being for 20,000 Rupees, and the Court will be very cautious in setting saside a judgment their doing which may defeat the Plaintiff altogether, as there are many Creditors who will come in and seize the whole of the property in satisfaction of their debts. The cases on this subject are however very strong, and they have been determined on the principle that a Party at the time of executing such an instrument is not SUI JURIS, and that it, is not competent for a defendant to dispense with an Attorney to attend on his behalf and who must be considered as the Friend and Counsellor of the Party. His Lordship said he would take the Affidavits and would attentively consider the case in question, at present the opinion of the Court was that the Rule must be made absolute and therefore they would not call upon the defendant's Counsel to support the Rule—His Lordship added that the Court would not treat this matter lightly it was one of great importance and required much attention and consideration. Should their Lordship's after reading the Affidavits

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"The original projector of Gas Companies was a Mr. Winsor, who induced a number of persons to subscribe money, and form a joint stock company. But as the law does not, without special provision, recognize joint stock companies, so every subscriber is liable to be called upon to pay from his private property any debts contracted by those companies. Yet as some useful undertakings are of too great magnitude for individuals, or a few individuals, the Legislature has in many instances (by Act of Parliament) permitted large numbers of persons to subscribe money, and form joint stock companies without being individually liable to debts contracted by companies, beyond the amount of their respective subscriptions.

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"When application was first made to Parliament to incorporate the Westminster *Coal* Gas Company, it was opposed by the dealers in *oil* and *tallow*, by Merchants engaged in the *Fisheries*, and by others interested in the consumption of *oil* and *tallow*; but as lighting with *coal gas* appeared to promise some advantage to the public, opposition was of no avail, and an Act was passed incorporating the subscribers, and *coal* gas lighting was in consequence introduced. Three circumstances may be here noticed—

"1. That the subscribers had a *favour* conferred upon them, in being allowed to conduct their business without being made liable for the debts of the Company beyond the amount of their subscriptions.

"2. That the interest of the dealers in *oil* and *tallow* were not allowed to prevail against a public advantage.

"3. That but for the Act of incorporation in direct opposition to the interests of the *dealers in oil and tallow*, the advantages which have resulted from Gas lighting would not have been enjoyed.

"But to *Gas* distilled from *coal* there are many objections, besides its unfitness for use inside of dwelling-houses, and its unwholesomeness in manufactures, from which *gas* distilled from *oil* is free, and at length, after years of labour, and after thousands of pounds have been expended in experiments, it has been clearly ascertained and proved, that a better light than that from *coal gas* can be produced in the large way from *oil gas*, and a bill has been brought into the House of Commons for the purpose of enabling a Company to light the City of Bristol. The terms asked are those already granted to the several Gas Companies, and among them to one establised at Bristol. Against this Bill the *coal* gas companies have made, and are making all the opposition in their power. The arguments they now use are precisely the same formerly used by the *dealers in oil and tallow* against *coal gas companies*, which the Parliament at that time most wisely disregarded. The dealers in *oil* and *tallow* are now able to render services to the public, by means of *gas*, from *oil* and *tallow*, as superior to *gas* from *coal*, as *coal* gas is to the old methods of lighting with *oil* and *tallow*. All the present applicants require is that the proceeding formerly adopted by the Legislature in respect to *coal gas* companies, may now be adhered to with respect to *oil gas* companies, than which nothing seems more reasonable. If Parliament did not then put a stop to improvement, it is hoped it will not now. The coal gas companies oppose improvement with a very bad grace. They had advantages conferred on them by acts of incorporation, and now they want to convert those acts into exclusive monopolies, to prevent further improvement and further advantage to the public.

"The whole case may be summed up in very few words.

"1. If the advantages from *oil gas* to the public were not manifest, the *coal gas* companies would have no interest, and no desire to oppose the Bill.

"2. If *oil gas* be an advantage to the public it ought not to be deprived of that advantage.

"3. The Bill ought then to be passed without reference to the particular interests of *Coal Gas* Companies, against the public, just as Acts were passed in favour of *Coal Gas* Companies without reference to the particular interest of the dealers in *oil and tallow*, against the public.

"4. If no other arguments were adduced, the general one would alone be sufficient, namely—that freedom of competition must be advantageous to the public.

[*The Morning Chronicle, May 2.*

A PEEP INTO THE PANDEMONIUM;

BEING,

A PANDECT of the WHOLE Science of GAMBLING—the Play Houses—the Proprietors—their Confederates—Hours—STAKES—the FREQUENTERS—THEIR HISTORY—PRACTICES, & ANECDOTES.—continued from No. 6.

"Now the hand of Fate is on the curtain,
And gives the scene to light."—DON SEBASTIAN

THE GAMBLING-HOUSES.

To the Editor of the Gazette of Fashion.

Sir.

The prompt attention you paid to my last communication, by giving it publicity through the medium of your very useful and entertaining publication, induces me to furnish you with some further statements of facts relating to gaming-houses, and trust they may tend to effect a complete exposure of the system of duplicity and knavery, which is daily carried on in those sinks of vice and infamy. The following is a narrative of facts, such as they have come under my personal observation. I am actuated by no vindictive motive, and assure you, I shall add no false tints to heighten the colouring, but describe the picture in its perfect original state; it is to be viewed daily, at No. 6, B—y Street, St. James's, (on a brass plate upon the door is engraved—G—d—g, late D—, Coal Merchant), the hours of exhibition are from one to four in the forenoon, and from seven to eleven or twelve at night.

This Hell is an immense gulf, in which many have been totally swallowed up, many very much shattered and damaged, some quite disjointed and broken to pieces; some, perhaps, may have escaped the common wreck, but the number of the list is very small.

The proprietors, and setters-up of the game of Rouge et Noir, at this place are, 1st. George S—th, surnamed *Dupeall*, a notorious black-leg, who has realized a good fortune at the trade, and is said to be the proprietor of a large estate at Sydenham in Kent. 2d. James C—pps, yclept Vulcan, from his being lame; if report speaks true, 'tis said he was hurled (not from heaven), but from a second floor window, by a son of Mars, some years since, for some little irregularity in *casting the bones*; his present occupation is that of catching Pigeons, with a *net* of *his own construction*, the meshes of which are so artfully wove, as to be imperceptible, and very few, who have the misfortune to be caught, escape complete plucking, from the fangs of this Polyphemus. 3d. Lieut. Charles B—I—n, of the R—N—., styling himself Captain. I do not recollect to have heard if he ever distinguished himself in that capacity, but it must be allowed that the trade he has been following up, for some years past, has disgraced him as an officer and a gentleman; and I trust, that when it is known to the L——of the A——, that he is the Keeper of a Gaming-house, they will cause him to be struck * * * * *—he is a character devoid of moral feeling, who did not scruple to initiate his son in the mysteries of the Pandemonium, and made him his *locum tenens*, while forced to secret himself, in consequence of writs being issued against him. Men, however depraved, generally wish to keep their offspring free from depravity, but with him 'tis quite the reverse, lucre is his god, and at its shrine he does not scruple to sacrifice parental duty and affection, and without compassion or remorse, converts into deadly poison the food he administers. 4th. James Sh—t, com-

...harge the opinion which they had formed they ...ld then hear the defendant's Advocate.

Sir CHARLES GREY—This case is now reduced to one point. Whether at the time of the execution of the Bond and Warrant of Attorney Mr. HIGGINSON was the Attorney for the Plaintiff. Whether he was the Attorney of the defendant is a point of minor importance, because I take the meaning of the Rule of Court to be, that Natives being incapable without advice, of understanding the import of legal Proceedings they are considered an titled to all the advantages which are given a Prisoner under arrest in England. It perfectly nugatory to contend that no process has issued, because it is *that process* which creates the disability at home, and here personal confinement is not required by the rule nor is it of any consequence that the defendant gave his consent to Mr. HIGGINSON's acting as his Attorney, becuse as was well observed by the Chief Justice if the defendant were in a situation to be prevailed upon to do imprudent act, he was eqully so to be induced to wave the precaution which the Law has established to prevent his doing so. In short it all comes to this point, was Mr. HIGGINSON the attorney for SOOBAROY also or was he not.

I am very strongly inclined to taink that virtially at least he was so. for it is by no means necessary to constitute him his Attorney that a Warrant to prosecute should previously have been taken. If he were not virtually his Attoney how comes it that within a very short time afthewards he commenced an action for SOOBAROYLOO on notes subsequently given, again if he were not SOOBAROYALOO's Attorney but PARASOORAMAH's, why was he not named as one of the Attornies to whom the Warrant of Attorney was directed, again if he had been the Attorney for PARASOORAMAH he would fall within the rule of Cours which prohibits an Attorney from declining to act for his client without the permission of the Court. It was clear he was SOOBAROYALOO's Attorney when the judgment was entered up—Could he then have been so at the one time and not, at the other? If he were not the Attorney of SOOBAROYALOO at the time of executing the warrant of Attorney but was so afterwards, this would be a ground for setting aside not the warrant of Attorney but the judgment on the ground of no leave having been given to change. But I rather consider his being the Attorney in entering up judgment as evidence of his being so at first.

But I look to the broad ground, here is warrant of Attorney with a defeazance, a person acting for both parties explain defeazance to the one who is to be bound it; he should stand clear of all interest—defendant has sworn he understood the ...eance to be different from what it is ... shews the importance of having an ...rney present for him.

...am bound to say that no blame can attach Mr. HIGGINSON who had no intention of ...ing any thing wrong, and the Court will be unwilling to invalidate a judgment like this at the same time they are proceeding upon a Rule most important for the Natives.

Sir WILLIAM FRANKLIN concurred.

Madras Courier December 16,

English News.

LONDON:—MONDAY, JULY 7.

The Financial Accounts for the last Quarter, which we this day lay before the public, afford the most gratifying evidence of the country, and the wisdom of that course which Government has pursued with equal firmness and caution. Notwithstanding the repeal of about *Five Millions and a half of Taxes*, within the last years, the Revenue exceeds the Expenditure to a large amount; and in the most important branches of national consumption, a vigour and activity are displayed, which shew in the most convincing manner how effectual the relief which has been given has proved, and how judiciously that relief has been applied.

The surplus of Income over Expenditure for the last Quarter is £1,620,134; the Income (in consequence of the repeal of Taxes) presenting a diminution of £1,501,785; and the reduction of Charge amounting to £3,121,919.

It will be observed with satisfaction that an increase of consumption has taken place in those things, the use of which most clearly indicates the comfort and ease of the people. There has been an increase in the article of Beer, as compared with the corresponding Quarter of last year, of £62,254, in Tobacco and Snuff of £167,255, in Glass of £41,344, and in Wine of 34,004; while every friend to morality will observe with pleasure that in Spirituous Liquors there is a decrease.

For the present we have only time and space to congratulate the Public on the state of the Finances as exhibited in these Documents; but as there exist writers malignant enough to view with regret the growing greatness of their country, and shameless enough to deny the existence of light in the very face of day, their angry growlings will probably render it necessary for us to return to the subject.

The *Glasgow* frigate, Capt. R. C. DOYLE, arrived on Tuesday from the East Indies, last from the Mediterranean. The *Glasgow* sailed from the river Hooghly on the 8th January, with His Excellency the Marquis of HASTINGS late Governor-General of India, the Marchioness of HASTINGS and suite on board, who embarked on the 5th. Arrived in Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope, 22d of February, and found lying there the *Andromache* frigate, Commodore NOURSE; remained there ten days, and sailed 5th March; arrived at St. Helena 20th, and remained there until the following day; touched at Ascension the 26th of March, but did not anchor; arrived at Gibraltar 29th of April, and remained till the 7th of May, when the sailed for Genoa, and arrived there the 22d. The Marquis and Marchioness of HASTINGS disembarked under a salute of 17 guns on the 27th, and the *Glasgow* sailed for England 2d of June; arrived at Gibraltar 15th of June, and sailed again the following day in company with a French man of war brig; fell in with a French line-of-battle ship and a frigate off Cape St. Vincent. The *Glasgow* received pratique on Wednesday, and is ordered into harbour to refit for the home station. We understand she has on board some presents of considerable value for His MAJESTY, from the King of Oude, which have been placed in the charge of Captain DOYLE, by the Marquis of HASTINGS. They consist of a hand... sword of great value, splendidly ornamen... diamonds, and some costly shawls, ... the value of 500,000l. sterling, wh... forwarded to London immediately. The ...gow has came into harbour.

The New Times, July 7.

GRAND REVIEW.

Yesterday morning His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief reviewed all the Foot Guards now in town in Hyde Park. The fineness of the morning attracted an immense concourse of persons to view this very imposing military spectacle, among whom were a great number of elegantly dressed females. At nine o'clock the troops to be reviewed, viz, the 3d battalion of the Ist regiment, the Ist and 2d battalions of the Coldstream, and the Ist battalion of the 3d regiment, took up their ground facing Park-lane, their right stretching to the Serpentine, and their left to the Uxbridge road. The ground was kept detachments of the 14th Light Dragoons, by the Light Infantry Company of the 2d battalion of Grenadier Guards, and by the recruits of the brigade. A little before ten o'clock the "note of preparation" commenced for receiving the Illustrious Duke and his suite. The colours of the respective battalions were unfuried. Aides-de-Camp were rapidly passing and repassing along the line, and the bands took their station in front of the brigade.

At a few minutes past ten o'clock, the bands of the respective battalions announced the approach of His Royal Highness, who entered the Park by Grosvenor-gate, attended by a brilliant staff; the Duke rode slowly to the right of the brigade, the troops receiving him in open order with presented arms. His Royal Highness then passed slowly up the line, minutely inspecting the troops as he passed along. He was mounted on a beautiful milkwhite charger, and wore the uniform of the Grenadier Guards. His Royal Highness returned to the right of the line by the rear of the brigade, in conversation with His Grace the Duke of Wellington, who was dressed in the full uniform of the Master General of the Ordnance. On the return of the Commander-in-Chief to the right, the line formed open columns of companies, the bands stationed in front of their several battalions to pass His Royal Highness in review order, for which purpose he took his stand, in front of the Duke of Gloucester's riding-house. This was altogether a most imposing sight. The troops made the finest possible appearance, and their steadiness in marching called forth the loud encomiums of his Royal Highness, whose magnificent Staff, closely surrounding him, added much to the grandeur of the scene! The column having passed the Duke in slow time, with opened ranks, marched ... of His Royal Highness at quick time. As ... as these movements were completed, a close column of companies was formed, which made an oblique movement to the left towards Cumberland-gate, when it took up a new position, and after ... ds, formed into regiments at the regular ... ervals, and commenced firing by right of ... companies from flanks to centre.—The line then retired and fired by regiments, ... again advanced and formed a close square ... centre to flank, and commenced indep... ent firing, front rank kneeling.

From this position the line was formed, and advanced in quick time, and then began independent firing from centre to flank. We heard several veteran men say they never saw an advance performed with more precision and in better manner. The line then formed open columns of companies, the square front rank wheeling; from the solid square a line of regiments was formed, and file firing took place—the light companies still skirmishing in front of the line, and keeping up an incessant independent firing. The light companies now fell back upon their respective battalions, the line deployed into open columns of companies, and advanced to the left. After these evolutions had been gone through, the troops formed lines and advanced at ordinary time, and, when they had halted, presented arms, the bands playing at the time, The Commander-in-Chief, independent of his own personal Staff, was attended by His Royal brother the Duke of Cumberland, the Prince of Slams, the Duke of Wellington, the Marquis of Angleasea, the Adjutant and Quarter-Master General. The brigade was commanded by Colonel Woodford, of the Coldstream, being the senior Field-officer. The battalion of the first regiment was commanded by Colonel Jones; the first battalion of the Coldstream by Colonel Bouverie, the second battalion by Colonel Macdonald; and the thirdby Colonel Clitheroe. The Duke of York was most enthusiastically cheered by the populace, particularly on his quitting the Park at the conclusion of the Review. This grand military spectacle ended about one o'clock.—We are sorry to add that a gentleman was thrown from his horse, and must have been severely hurt, for he was removed to a carriage without any signs of life. A woman also seriously injured, having been rode over by a gentleman on an unruly horse.

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[*The Morning Chronicle, May* 2.

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BEING,

A PANDECT of the WHOLE Science of GAMBLING—the Play Houses—the Proprietors—their CHARACTER—Hours—STAKES—the FREQUENTERS—THEIR HISTORY—PRACTICES, & ANECDOTES.—continued from No. 6.

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monly known by the appellation of Jemmy Twitcher, "*aut quocunque nomine vocaris*," for he goes by many names; as complete a master of the art of legerdemain, as any professor at present exhibiting within the precincts of St. James's; famous for the undeviating and continued assiduity, with which he has pursued his gambling career, from year to year, whose depth of calculating villany, is only exceeded by his power of assuming the semblance of modesty, a saint in appearance, but a demon in reality!!! These are the proprietors of No. 6, Bury-street, This quartetto are fit associates, and have formed an odious & abominable conspiracy to effect the ruin of all who have the misfortune to come within their vortex.

These gentry commence their sittings at one in the forenoon; a notice, framed and glazed, to the following purport, is exhibited most conspicuously, opposite each entrance of the rooms: "The Bank will be on the Table precisely at one o'clock in the forenoon, till four o'clock, and in the evening at seven till eleven; the stakes are from 2s. 6d. to twenty pounds."

The staff of this establishment is not so numerous, but equally, if not better, organized than that of their neighbours. There are three Croupiers in daily attendance; Mr. Re—d, a *ci-devant* dealer in cattle, from Yorkshire, who in an unlucky moment was induced to play, lost his all, and became a Pigeon, and as a dernier resort, was forced to take service under the banners of the N—y Lieut.; he, however, to speak the truth, is a good sort of a fellow, "as the phrase goes," merely a dealer and not initiated in the mysteries of the black art; nor do I believe he would lend himself to any of their practices, and is possessed of more feeling than could be supposed to be left to one of his employ.

Next comes Mr. T.——Eff—g—m, goldbeater, of C—p—u-street, Soho, of more anon, for he must yield precedence to the knight of *the needle*, Mr. B—r—h, alias Monsieur de Snip, a tailor, who feeling himself above his calling, and "malicious fate having given him high notions and a small estate," threw cabbage to the dogs, (it was not profitable enough), slept all day and diced all night at P-p-'s, being raw and unexperienced found himself deficient of the *quelque chose*, and joined the LITCHFIELD band of strolling players—payed his footing, and was admitted a member of the association, duly licensed; and from that time permitted to vend his quaint saying, ply his nostrums, and physic the flats: such were his natural abilities, that from an entered apprentice he was raised to a fellow craft, and with hasty strides, soon acquired the rank of a free and accepted BLACK-LEG. (*nem con*). Scorning to be a satellite, he was not tardy in eclipsing his teachers, and blazed forth upon the horizon a fixed star of the first magnitude: nothing could escape him, every passing meteor being obliged to pay tribute; those who, previous to his appearance, conceived themselves in the ascendency, were soon proved to be in the decline. He was a good judge, for he always backed the *caster out*: he could read the book of fate, foretel events, and was even gifted with *second sight!!!* His being no borrowed light, he felt assured he could work in the open face of day, as well as by night. (Hazard is always played at night). He sold his knowledge to the proprietors of this house No 6, B—y-street. It is here this worthy disciple of CACUS officiates at the game of Rouge et Noir, having always ready a quaint saying, or an obscene jest, (for he is disgustingly foulmouthed), to divert the attention of his punters from the tricks he is playing them; he assumes the most careless manner of dealing the cards, and an observer would draw the conclusion, that he is naturally awkward; in fact, he appears every thing but a professor. How many have been deceived by him, how many have reason to curse the day they came in contact with him! Seated opposite to him, behold the knight of the golden hand and hammer, *Eff—g—m*, commonly known by the name of Porpoise, from the unwiedly bulk of his stinking carcase, for it "hath an ancient and fishlike smell.

I shall, Mr. Editor, with your leave, defer till next week the sequel of my narative what I have to say respecting this worthy, would take up more room, I fear, than the limits of your work allows; and I beg to assure your readers, whom the subject may interest, that I will bring to light such circumstances as I trust will tend to thin the assemblage at the Pandemoniums, and to prevent proselytes from being made; and should my endeavour succeed in eradicating this dreadful calamity, I may consider I have been of some public utility.

I invite all anti Greeks to contribute their mite of information. The names of all those who frequent the different Hells, ought to be published, and I am happy to hear from you that steps are taking to effect this purpose—Parson A—b—e is not lost sight of yet, and will be brought forward again upon the scene, when *he least expects* it.—As will also Johnny Round Head.

I am Sir

Your obedient Servant

FITZALLAN.

[*No. VIII. of the Gaz. of Fashion*

KNIGHT'S QUARTERLY MAGAZINE.

A new Literary Work, entitled *Knight's Quarterly Magazine*, was lately announced in this Paper. (The New Globe.) The first Number of it is just published. It is a very interesting miscellany, distinguished for novelty and variety, which will not disappoint the public expectation it has excited. The following is an extract:—

THE BURIAL OF CHARLES THE FIRST.

"And now, good Master Mason, you may to your work hereabout I think be the spot;—and by the time you have removed the earth I will again attend you.

The personage from whom these orders preceeded was Mr. Thomas Herbert. There was an air of calm melancholy in his demeanour; but, like many other men under circumstances of affliction, the exercise of a little self-importance imparted an alacrity to his movements which would have befitted a less solemn occasion. It was his duty to prepare, for the remains of the unhappy Charles, a secure and honourable resting-place. The suspicious of the Parliamentary Commissioners allowed little time for previous arrangement:—and therefore the plain hearse which bore the mangled corose, attended by a few faithful followers, had passed into the Castle of Windsor before the grave was chosen in the Chapel of St. George, where he was to rest for ever from persecution.

"Young man," said Herbert to the page who attended him, "we must lay our dear master in a royal tomb. Though the dogs have hunted him to the death, we will give him a resting-place in no common earth. This is the tepulchre of Edward the Fourth. It was wont so be hung with pearls and rubies and other seemly ornaments: but the disinterested Reformers have left nothing but the plain. monumet of steel. It is of curious workmanship, boy."

"I marvel," quoth one of the labourers, "what all this fuss is about where they shall lay him? As the Parliament have cut off his head, it can argufy little where they bestow his trunk. This ground is plaguy hard, and he who last put a spade in it has been boxed up himself, with all his great grand-children long enew I warrant ye."

"Varlet," replied the master, "cease your profane talking. There are those will bury the king who can pay for the digging. Have you come to the crown of the vault?"

"Rot it, no—neither crown nor hole. I think we may finish the job to-morrow, if they *will* put him here. How long may King Edward have been dead, master?"

The more patient tradesman exhorted his labourers to persevere; but their efforts were still unsuccessful. Herbert grew cold and weary, and after many vain directions took another stroll round the solitary chapel. At the entrance he encountered the worthy Bishop Juxon, and they together walked into the choir.

"Ten years ago, ere the troubles began," said the good Bishop, in a voice that implied something between a reverie and an address to Herbet, "ten years ago, I saw our poor dead master sit in that stall, in all the glory and power of a king. His nobles were around him, and the banners of royal and princely houses waved above them, and the loud organ sounded a *jubilate*, and the people looked on in awe and reverence. And now we are seeking to consign him to a hasty grave—and the place of splendour is desolate and plundered of its ornaments—and the nobles are proscribed or they are traitors—and their banners are torn down and their escutcheons defaced—and the night bird comes in at the broken lattice to make her nest in their abandoned seats—and the glory of the church and of the land has passed away." "I have some old notions about the church," replied Herbert, "but they might have corrected errors without stripping her of her decent reverence—they might have bounded the power of the throne without murdering our dear master."

It was, perhaps, well for these faithful mourners that the arrival of some personages of consequence prevented a continuance of their complaining dialogue, or some ready ears might have treasured up their words, to be repeated to those who would not have greatly compassionated their sorrow, or very ardently seconded their zeal.

"Master Herbert," said the Earl of Lindsey, you tarry long. Is the vault not yet opened?"

"My good Lord, I pray you to believe that I have exercised all needful diligence. The workmen have difficulty to find the entrance to the vault, and they are even now labouring in a fresh direction."

"Why then, Master Herbert, we must change our plan. Your warrant is to bury the King this 7th of February, and we may do well to observe it to the letter. See you not by that gleam of sun in the western [illegible] that the day is waning?"

"I remember," said [illegible] of Hertfort, "to have heard it [illegible] that Henry the Eighth's vault is at the eastern end of the choir. Lend me thy staff, Master Herbert."

The Lord advanced toward the altar, and commenced a series of experiments, which caused the labourers, who had suspended their fruitless operation, to admire at his sagacity. At last the pavement returned a hollow sound,

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[illegible] by statutes agreed that it would be present to direct all their labours to this new attempt.

"It is certainly indifferent in the eye of reason" ejaculated Herbert, "whether he sleepeth with the House of York or the House of Tudor. One more choice is yet left and if this fail, we may lay him with another Royal—"martyr," he would have said; but Bishop Juxon, who stood by in silence, laid his finger on his lip, and stammered out—"personage; the unhappy Henry VI."

The pavement was removed, and with some considerable exertion the vault was soon discovered and opened. A ladder and a lantern were procured, and Herbert, with the good Bishop, fearfully descended. The Lords had no desire to contemplate mortality so closely.

"Here is the end of all," said the Bishop. "There lies the high-created tyrant, reckless alike of his pleasures and his sins; and though he departed in the plenitude of his power and his iniquity, he is as humbled as our poor master who is come to the tomb a sufferer and a martyr. Well—well—the day of retribution will arrive.

They soon ascended. "Is there room?" said the Duke of Rutland. "Ample," said Herbert. "Henry has one of his wives by his side, but there is no quarrelling for a new love."

"Canst thou, in two hours," said the Bishop to one of the workmen, "canst thou cut a plate or girdle of lead with these words—'King Charles, beheaded by his Parliament, 1648?'" "I think there be not time enough for so much," said the man, "Nor have we warrant for it," said the Earl of Lindsey. "Cut the words—'King Charles, 1648, and see that all be ready at six of the clock." The party left the chapel.

In the [illegible]-chamber, in which the unhappy Charles had slept only twelve days previous to his execution, was now placed his coffin. The apartment was nearly in the same order as when he left it. Herbert and the Bishop entered. The recollections of his master's sufferings pressed upon the faithful usher, and he dropped a few unbidden tears. The good Bishop took up the King's book of devotions, which lay upon the table; the leaf was folded down the penetential psalms, and the Bishop also wept at this sign of the contrite heart which had passed to a throne of mercy.

The door opened, and Colonel Whitcot, the Parliamentary Governor of the Castle, entered. "Well Master Herbert," he exclaimed with a tone of contemptuous exultation, "your master he [illegible] to his old lodgings; but we shall now have less trouble to guard him." "His soul, Sir," answered the Bishop, "is now in company with the seraphic hosts: he is above all danger and all fear; and he is as far removed from all earthly insult, as his virtues were triumphant over the malice of his enemies. I hope at the great day of account his persecutors will not be shut out from that mercy which they denied him."

"Look you, doctor," exclaimed the Colonel, "your office [illegible] Charles Stuart, and not to preach [illegible]. So be busy about it. Within there [illegible] this body to its grave, and look [illegible] none pass [illegible] town-people enter in the gates." "With your leave, Sir," said the Bishop, "we have appointed six of the clock for the hour of the entombment; and if it be your pleasure till that time, the body may be placed in St. George's Hall, that those who follow it may arrange themselves in decent order. The governor paused suspicious; but at length yielded a reluctant assent; and to that hall of revelry and of triumph were borne the lonely remains; and a few stood round them with a sincere sorrow; and a few looked on with a vague and not uncharitable curiosity. The pause was brief; and the state if such it could be called, sudden and scanty. A few glimmering torches were lighted; six of the King's faithful friends lifted the coffin on their shoulders; about a dozen gentlemen in mourning arranged themselves behind it, and the procession moved forward.

The spectators of this sad ceremony were few. Here and there a soldier of the Parliament walked by the side of the Corpse and some muttered an exclamation of compassion, and some repeated a sentence from the Scriptures, which they applied to the fall of him whom they held as a scourge and a tyrant. The inner gates of the fortress creaked heavily on their massy hinges as the funeral passed; and here the guard was numerous. At intervals a file of Parliamentary troops were under arms; but such precaution seemed unnecessary. Few of the people were admitted within the ward; and no knell announced the melancholy business that was in hand. The evening was lowering, and fitful gusts, of wind echoed along the old and tenantless towers, the only requiem to the soul of the departed. The day was just closed, and the few torches were required, not for splendour, but for use. They deepened the gloom; and the whole scene were such a character of solemn indistinctness that those who loved the King felt their weight of grief almost insupportable; and those who hated him had surrendered almost all their fierceness and their levity to the associations of death that were about them.

The scanty procession at length reached the western entrance of the chapel. It was here again met by a file of musqueteers, but they exhibited no martial reverence to the remains of a King. No gorgeous tapers shed their illumination over the lofty columns, and the fretted roof; no choral voices sung the sacred dirge which proclaims the hopes of immortality; no crowds of nobles came in their mantles of state to bear witness to the vanity of all earthly dignities. At the grave, however, stood the faithful Juxon. The bearers put down the corpse in silence; Herbert and those who followed the King crowded round those remains, which would soon pass for ever from their view; and the Bishop opened his service-book. After a moment's interval he began his duty with a broken and tremulous voice:—

"I said, I will take heed in my ways, that I offend not with my tongue."

A loud knocking was heard at the outer-door. The Bishop paused, but proceeded:—

"I will keep my mouth as it were with a bridle, while the ungodly is in my sight."

Colonel Whitcot strode into the choir, and with a peremptory voice exclaimed, "Silence, Master Juxon, silence." The mourners looked up tremblingly, and the good Bishop said, "May we not quietly pay the last duties to our master?" "It may not be, Sir, it may not be. Know you not that the Directory has forbidden all vain, and Catholic, and Anti Christian ceremonies over the dead, which smell of the abominations of the great Harlot? Soldiers, lower the body into the grave."

The mandate was quickly executed. The servants of God and the faithful mourners lifted up their eyes to heaven and waited the issue of this violence. After the musqueteers had lowered the coffin, the three lords, with Dr. Juxon, and Herbert, and two or three anxious followers, went down into the vault; and there the Bishop threw himself upon his knees, a motion which all present involuntarily imitated, and exclaimed.

"Almighty God, with whom do live the spirits of them that depart hence in the Lord, and with whom the souls of the faithful, after they are delivered from the burden of the flesh, are in joy and felicity, we give thee hearty thanks for that it hath pleased thee to deliver this our brother out of the miseries of this sinful world, beseeching thee that it may please thee, of thy gracious goodness, shortly to accomplish the number of thine elect, and to hasten thy kingdom."

"Amen," answered all with a firm voice;—and Whitchot heard that holy sound from the bowels of the grave, and his heart smote him.

P. A.

SURNAMES.

(FROM THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE NO. XXXI.)

Men once were surnamed from their shape or estate,
(You all may from History worm it.)
There was Louis the Bulky, and Henry the Great,
John Lackland, and Peter the Hermit,
But now when the door-plates of Misters and Dames
Are read, each so constantly varies.
From the owner's trade, figure, & calling. Surnames
Seem given by the rule of contraries.

Mr. *Box*, though provoked, never doubles his fist.
Mr. *Burns* in his grate has no fuel,
Mr. *Playfair* won't catch me at hazard or whist,
Mr. *Coward* was wing'd in a duel.
Mr. *Wise* is a dunce, Mr. *King* is a Whig.
Mr. *Coffin's* uncommonly sprightly,
And huge Mr. *Little* broke down in a gig
While driving fat Mrs. *Golightly*.

Mrs. *Drinkwater's* apt to indulge in a dram,
Mrs. *Angel's* an absolute fury.
And meek Mr. *Lyon* (er fierce Mr. *Lamb*
Tweak his nose, in the lobby of Drury.
At Bath where the feeble go more than the stout
(A conduct well worthy of Nero),
Over poor Mr. *Lightfoot* confined with the gout,
Mr. *Heaviside* danced a Bolero,

Miss *Joy*, wretched maid! when she chose Mr. *Love*,
Found nothing but sorrow await her;
She now holds in wedlock, as true as a dove,
That fondest of mates, Mr. *Hayter*.
Mr. *Oldcastle* dwells in a modern-built hut;
Miss *Sage* is of mad-caps the archest;
Of all the queer bachelors Cupid e'er cut
Old Mr. *Youngbusband's* the starchest.

Mr. *Child* in a passion knocked down Mr. *Rock*,
Mr. *Stone* like an aspen-leaf shivers,
Miss *Poole* used to dance, but she stands like a stock
Ever since she became Mrs. *Rivers*.
Mr. *Swift* hobbles onward no mortal knows how.
He moves as though cords had entwined him,
Mr. *Metcalfe* ran off upon meeting a cow,
With pale Mr. *Turnbull* behind him.

Mr. *Barker's* as mute as a fish in the sea,
Mr. *Miles* never moves on a journey,
Mr. *Gotobed* sits up till half-after-three,
Mr. *Makepeace* was bread an Attorney.
Mr. *Gardener* can't tell a flow'r from a root,
Mr. *Wild* with timidity draws back,
Mr. *Ryder* performs all his journeys on foot,
Mr. *Foote* all his journeys on horseback.

Mr. *Penny*, whose father was rolling in wealth,
Kicked down all the fortune his dad won.
Large Mr. *Le Fever's* the picture of health,
Mr. *Goodenough* is but a bad one.
Mr. *Cruickshank* stepped into three thousand a-year
By shewing his leg to an heiress—
Now Phœbe you'll lack owledge I've made it *quite clear*
Surnames ever go by contraries.

BOMBAY: PRINTED FOR THE PROPRIETORS, IN RAMPART ROW No. 4.